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NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 14, 1890.

TEN THOUSAND WATCHES TO GIVE AWAY.

We have decided upon securing 100,000 more subscribers, and to do it will give away 10,000 of the famous Trenton watches to club raisers.

We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to every club raiser who sends us a club of ELECTRICITY AS A MEANS OF CAPITAL ONLY TEN subscribers for one year. This is an opportunity never before offered, because this watch is not a cheap

eatch-penny make-shift, but a genume, full jeweled patent-lever movement in a diamond-silver case, warranted for 15 years. Diamond-silver is a compound metal, as and nickel to give it hardness and color. It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the same clear through, and is so warranted. 10,000 of them to give away, and we do not anticipate much trouble in disposing of them

on these terms. our friends will appreciate the opportunity.

Stanley's Raid into Africa.

There has been some misapprehension in certain quarters as to how we intend to publish our narrative of African adventure by Mr. Herbert, one of Stanley's party upon his expedition against Emin Pacha. It is not to be issued in book-form at all, but will be published exclusively in the colmmns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

We predict that it will attract more attention than anything published on Africa for a generation. It abounds in hairbreadth adventure among wild animals, the slavedealers, the cannibals, and other strange and hitherto unknown creatures of the mysterious continent.

Aside from its thrilling mature as a story, it embraces a lesson in modern geography brought down to a later date than any school-book printed, and no one who desires to keep posted on the world's progress can afford to miss it.

It will begin in these columns in a few weeks, and will be run as a serial.

Keep alive your subscription to THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE.

THERE is one thing of which the readers of daily newspapers are growing weary; that is the regular morning quota of Associated Press reports from every city, town and four corners in the country, announcing the population according to the Federal census. Then comes the additional information that the actual, bons-fide population, according to local count, which is more reliable than the Government enumeration, makes the number of citizens so many thousand more. It is strange that the error is never the other way. The population of the entire country is estimated at 64,000,000 at the Census Office, and it will be officially announced zext week.

railroad lines, of Evansville, Ind., may know grounds for deciding whether the Westingsense. Last week a committee of his employes waited on him to ask an increase in wages of 35 cents a day. He responded by telling the committee they were discharged from the service of the company. The road was tied up at once, and Mr. Saul sent for moved again by yielding to all the demands of the men.

THE list of Lieutenant-Generals of the United States Army since the foundation of the Government embraces but four names:

Washington. Grant.

Sherman .. Sheridan.

There is no man big enough in the Army to-day to have his name added to that list, in the opinion of the taxpayers of the

By the way, Mr. Blaine, what's the latest news from Bering Sea? Is it true, that after all the talk, our revenue cutters have been Sichiers?

GEN. GRANT'S TOMB.

So disgraceful has been the treatment of the tomb of Gen. Grant by New York city, that the removal of the remains of the great commander is once more seriously proposed in Congress. A few days ago Senator Plumb, of Kansas, offered a resolution looking to the interment of the remains at Arlington Cemetery , where Sheridan and thousands of other comrades are buried. The Senate passed the resolution without a dissenting voice.

The course of the people of New York has been characteristic of the community. Gen. Grant's grave has been simply viewed from a commercial standpoint, and made the pivot of a real estate speculation. A venal local government has proceeded to open streets, lay out boulevards, and make other improvements about the temb as a center. A roadhouse of questionable reputation has been planted along side of it, and stables fairly crowd up to the very site of the ovenlike structure.

All effort to build the boasted milliondollar monument has practically ceased, except to the extent of an occasional interview in the local press. Enough money was raised to yield interest sufficient to support in comfort a "Secretary" and one or two other hangers-on of the Monument Committee, and these gentlemen evidently do not wish this condition of things to be disturbed by diverting the money to the payment for a monument. They know a soft snap when they get it, and are as quiet as oysters, except now and then, when stirred up to a retort by popular indignation. Then comes the quarterly interview in a New York paper, which is always the same, and never other than full of hope.

The fact of the business is, however, that the people of the country who have been gulled by a lot of money-making sharpers | ever he chose to pay, or not at all. Still. are getting tired. They have exercised a wonderful patience for five years, and cannot be expected to endure the shame of this tion that money is a bludgeon with which thing much longer.

PUNISHMENT.

country, the murderer William Kemmler gress. was executed on the morning of the 6th its name indicates, composed of pure silver | inst. in the prison at Auburn, N. Y., by the use of electricity as the fatal agent. This was the first execution under the new law Now, who wants one? There are just passed by the New York Legislature to abolish hanging, and substitute electro-killing as the highest form of punishment in An hour's work will get one. We hope the State. The law was adopted after long and ardent crusade against hanging on the ground of its barbarity. The many sickening exhibitions of bungling work on the gallows seenred popular assent for the movement, and it was successful. I was claimed that the sole object of the change was to make executions certain, swift and painless.

Now that the first experiment has been made, it is still unsettled whether the object sought by the promoters of the new law ha been attained. Indeed it is doubtful whether it would be a good thing for the safety of society if it were successful from the stand point of the originators of the measure. It s the pain of death rather than death itself

As usual, there is a row among the medical men who participated in the ceremony of killing the wretch, and sharp recriminations are being indulged in. Some maintain that the man was killed within the fraction of a second; others are equally sure that he was tortured to death by the most horrible means known to human ingenuity.

Of course there will be an instant clamor from the Bowery and the slums of the cities generally against the brutality of the execution. The daily newspapers which cater to this element will voice the same sentiment. The fact is that with these gentry and their organs any kind of punishment is detestable and should be abolished.

There is another class of persons who really consider themselves good citizens, who will einforce the demand for the repeal of the law. These are the sentimentalists to whom murderers are heroes. They keep the cells of the wretches in the jails supplied with bouquets, and do all they can to thwart the attempts of the law to make crime obnox-

Such people gave no thought to the woman the brute Kemmler killed with a hatchet. but threw every obstacle in the way of his punishment, on the ground of mercy.

While admitting that the first experiment was not so satisfactory as it was hoped it would be, the conservative people of New York will presumably not be carried away by a popular craze, and will insist that a GENERAL MANAGER SAUL, of the Mackey single execution furnishes no adequate lots about railroading, but he lacks common house Dynamo is superior to the rope as a means of capital punishment or not.

Doubtless the electric light company will continue, as for months past, to resort to every possible expedient to discredit the law which makes conspicuous the deadly nature of their machinery. They furnished Kemmler the committee. Within 24 hours things the means to carry his appeals up from one court to another, till the final tribunal of the Nation was reached.

Instead of repealing the law, the electrical appliances should be perfected in every possible way, and then tried on the convicted cut-throats waiting their turn in the Tombs and Sing Sing.

THERE are indications that the people who rushed into Oklahoma Territory made a mistake. Governor Steele reports great suffering, and has appealed to the President for help to keep the settlers from starving. The President in turn has sent a special message to Congress in behalf of the destitute people, and it is believed that the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated ordered not to seize the Canadian seal for the Mississippi flood sufferers will be applied to their relief.

RAILROAD RATES, ACTUAL AND POSSI-BLE.

The squabble among the railroads at Chicago for the traffic to Boston last week demonstrated the extent of the extortion practiced upon the traveling public under ordinary circumstances. Tickets were advertised, good for 30 days, at one full fare for both ways, or in other words at half price. So anxious were the roads for the business even at this figure that they began to cut prices right and left, till tickets were openly sold at \$8 below the half rate.

If this is a profitable business, what excuse can be given for the ordinary charges which are kept up by "pools," "agreements," and combinations"?

There is none, and railroad managers in reply to quesions of this kind in behalf of the public simply quote the late William H Vanderbilt, "The public be ---."

In freight charges the same barefaced game of grab has long been in vogue. Not long ago a case in point came out. From a certain place in South Dakota, a railroad controlled by the Vanderbilts charged a rate equal to 11 mills a ton a mile to haul wheat to Chicago, which, of course, the farmer had to pay in the shape of reduction in the price | reached. of his crop. As soon as Chicago was reached, however, roads controlled by the same people could afford to take the wheat to New York | Celman's resignation. at the rate of five mills a ton a mile.

The difference was simply on account of competition in the latter instance.

Again, Western roads have made contracts with certain millers along their lines, under the operation of which they bought all the grain produced in a given territory to the exclusion of all others. No one else was allowed elevator or car facilities, and the farmer was obliged to sell to this one buyer at whatpeople who complain of this sort of oppression are styled "cranks." With a blind infatuamonopoly can beat down all demands for justice, the railway autocrats of this country are oblivious to the change that is impend-After many months of delay and a legal | ing, and which should come at once through struggle unprecedented in the courts of this | the interposition of the strong arm of Con-

> The trouble with Congress is that half its members were railroad attorneys before they were elected.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

One of the political phenomena of the day is the Farmers' Alliance. What its precise mission is to be, is not yet apparent. Unlike its predecessor, the Grange, its chief development has so far been in the South, although it has shown itself in some of the Northwestern and Middle States. In the Southwest there is a kindred organization, called the Wheel, indiginous to Arkansas.

In Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, the organization has sprung into power with a degree of suddenness that has sent a cold chill down the moss-grown backs of the among themselves ever since the war. There Dixie" for years. A long list of the veterans who have been in Congress since "befo' de wah," except for the four years they served in the rebel army, will be missing after March 4, 1891.

It is believed by many that the movement in the South is merely a cover under which the "outs" can shake off the oligarchy that has been "in" long enough in their opinion. So intolerant is political predjudice in that section, that it would not be safe to undertake such a revolution under a partisan banner.

Certainly it is not distress among the farmers of the South that is the cause of dissatisfaction, for the crops of these States have been good for several years past. In the North and West, however, a different condition of things prevails. Here low prices, high freight charges, and successive failures in the yield of staple cereals has culminated in distress and dissatisfaction which is looking for a remedy. This may account for the existence of the Alliance there.

Again, the farmers may simply have became infected with the prevailing idea that the proper clixir for all social ills is organization, and they want to try it. They see all other classes organized. Artisans are banded together to resist the encroachments of capital, and capital is likewise organized to prevent dictation on the part of its employes. Thus we have trades unions on the one side, and trusts and pools and under her grip;

syndicates on the other. The outcome of the movement will be watched with interest, whatever it may be.

THE GRAND ARMY AT BOSTON.

As we go to press the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is in session at Boston. The address of the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General's report will be found on another page. Next week's issue will contain a complete account of the proceedings of the Encamp-

Mr. Depew may have to cut short his visit to Paris. It seems that Third Vice-President Webb is getting things in a mud dle. He thought he would enliven business during the dull season by suppressing the organizations among the employes of the New York Central, and as a result the trains stopped last Friday night all along the line. Each side claims it is sure to win the fight, which has up to date been carried on without violence.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Which do you approve of, mosquito, mosketo, or mus-

spell it, but at New Jersey and Long Island Summer resorts, it is very popular. Board a week for the fun of feeding it.

AFFAIRS IN SPANISH AMERICA.

As usual Central America is in the midst of a political row. It seems that Salvador and Guatemala are at war. Owing to a constitutional peculiarity of the Latin Americans, they are unable to detect the difference between the truth and a lie, so we do not know with any degree of certainty what is actually going on. From the general tenor of the dispatches, however, we are able to believe that some sort of an armed disturbance is underway, and that Guate-

It would be a fine thing for the world in general, and Central America in particular, if Porfirio Diaz would decide some day to extend the southern boundary of Mexico to the Isthmus of Panama.

mala is getting the worst of it.

The Argentine Republic in South America has been going through the throes of revolution brought about, it appears, by national financial difficulties. It has ended, according to last advices, by the resignation of the President and the installation of a new administration.

The country has been indulging in a season of wild inflation and speculation of all sorts, until the inevitable climax has been

Gold is quoted at 150, but is declining under the quieting tendency of President

THE agitation in favor of an eight-hour day continues among the laboring classes of England. At a recent public discussion in London the case of the Province of Victoria, in Australia, was cited to prove that all that was necessary to put the plan in operation was a law fixing the legal working day at this length. The fact is, however, that before the law was passed, a prohibitory tariff was placed upon everything produced or capable of production in Victoria, so that the workers of the country had an absolute monopoly of their home market. England, with its free trade, or rather revenue tariff system, could not compete for her own markets against the cheap labor and long hours of Germany and France, should an eight-hour day be adopted and produccost of the day's labor to remain unchanged. It is equally certain that the wages of the British working classes are now at the lowest living notch.

THE London correspondents of the Metropolitan press are deeply agitated just now over the matrimonial prospects of the daughter of a Western millionaire. If we are credibly informed the young lady's mamma, who has figured as the Mrs. Malaprop of Washington society for some eight or 10 Winters, is in full chase after several impecunious British lordlings, and these same sprigs of nobility (?) are in equally hot pursuit of a father-in-law able to support them. There seems to be no good reason, therefore, not to expect a climax of some sort soon. It is remarkable how indifferent the arispoliticians who have parceled out the offices | tocracy of London were to this same family not so very many years ago, when the young has not been such a political shaking up in | lady's papa was only a clerk for Mr. Potter Palmer in Chicago.

THE French merchants are reported to be very angry over the provisions of the Mc-Kinley tariff bill and the increased stringency of our Custom-house regulations regarding French products. This was to be expected. Our tariff regulations are not made in their interest, but our own. It would also seem to be a good time to remind them how, in violation of good faith and international courtesy, France passed laws specifically prohibiting the introduction of our pork products, and imposing heavy duties on our cereals. We should have no cause for complaint if she had put us on the footing of other nations, and prohibited the introduction of all pork products, or levied a high duty on all. But to single us out for injury was a National insult, and she has frequently gone to war for much less reason than she then gave us. There is some talk of "retaliation," but the French are in no shape for this, since we buy nearly twice as much of them as they do of us. Last year we bought about \$72,000,000 of their products, or one-tenth of all they sent abroad. while they bought of us but \$39,000,000, or less than one-twentieth of our exports.

JEREMIAH LYNCH, who has written an entertaining and accurate account of his travels in the Orient, says of the way that England drains the countries she can get

Few people know how much good the English get out of India. One has to go there, travel, and study the statistics of the trade between the two and they all labor for the benefit of the 30,000,000 English in Britain. The innumerable millions of India buy everything they need of England; countless yards of cloth-stuffs, furniture, liquors, etc. They send in return teas, coffees, cereals which England could get nowhere else in such mantitles and so chean. India is the dumping-ground of all the surplus

nanufactures of England, and with such an immense population everything is sold some time or another. Therefore, the people in India are all very poor and England is very rich, This is the condition to which England

and her subsidized free-trade allies in this country would reduce our people. Among the friends of the soldiers in the

House of Representatives who have been re

applications for increase; act of June 27, 1890.

nominated, we notice with satisfaction the office he holds is a semi-judicial, wholly nonname of the Hon, Wm. E. Mason, of Chicago. His vote can always be counted on the right WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE. During the week ending Aug 9, 1890, 88,270 claims were received, of which 364 were original invalid, 167 widows, 5 war of 1812, 5 bounty land, 22 navy, 2 old war, 35 on account

68,531 original invalid, 15,113 widows, and 604 and work with a will, and success would be navy. Number of rejected claims reopened, 44. We don't approve of it any way you may There were 150,969 pieces of mail matter received; 39,092 letters and blanks sent out. The number of cases detailed to Special Examiners was 871; reports and cases from Special ers from the city are charged from \$8 to \$10 | Examiners, 851; cases on hand for special examination, 9,822.

Getting Under Way for the Encampment

Congratulations, Felicitations, Prognostications, Decorations.

Editorial Correspondence.

Boston, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1890. I begin to understand, as I never did before, why the people of Boston are so intensely proud of their city. They have reasons, which are plain to the dullest understanding, for being so. And I don't think now so wildly improbable the last jokelet on this pride, which runs in this way:

"Be comforted, my dear madam," said the attending minister at the funeral to the bereaved widow. "Your husband has gone to a

"You forget, sir," said the widow, in a tone of haughty reproof, "that my husband lived in Boston."

The pride which the Bostonians feel is not the

unreasoning affection which other people feel in the places where they were born of are living, simply because they are their birthplaces or homes. Boston is worthy of all the pride and affection felt for her, because she is, always has been, and always will be a leader in all that is best. There are other, larger cities in the country; there are several which do more business, which are more important centers, capitals of a greater area of enterprising, prosperous country, but Boston is still the Boston she has always been since her history began. New York may be the greatest port in the western hemisphere, and one of the half-dozen most populous cities in the world; Chicago may "rise like an exhalation," to use one of Webster's similes, outstripping all rivals save New York; Philadelphia may build her greatness, as on a rock, on the solid prosperity of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware; St. Louis may be crowned Queen of the Mississippi Valley, San Francisco become the great doorway through which passes our commerce with the balf of the world's people who dwell on the teeming plains of Asia; Cincinnati may abdicate her once proud throne as "Queen of the West," grass grow in the streets of oncefamous Charleston, and New Orleans sink from Mistress of the Gulf to the home of the Louisiana Lottery; other cities may rise to the front rank on the wave of development of surrounding country, or fall behind the distance-pole in the race-away in a remote corner of the Republic; but Boston forges steadily onward, growing richer every year, ever wielding more influence, and becoming a more essential part of the country. A half-score of our cities have a greater population, and 100 have better commercial locations, but none of them have a deeper and more abiding hold on the country.

Why is this? The explanation is very simple. Boston started with a larger proportion of progressive, enterprising men and women than any other community in our country, and she has kept up this advantage. In any 100 of her citizens there has always been more live, energetic, thorough-going men than in 100 men in any other community. They have placed all standards higher, and emulated each other in living up to them.

Whatever men do Bostonians try to do better than most men, and there is no contentment in Boston with anything that is not superior to what can be found elsewhere. Whether it be cleaning streets, or running a hotel, or writing a poem, it must be done as good if not better than the best done elsewhere.

Therefore, the sojourner in the City is in a constant admiration of all that he sees. He compares what he finds here-buildings, streets, hotels, public grounds, accommodations, with what he has been accustomed to, and always with admiration.

Especially is this impressive if he journeys from south of the Potomac. A score of hours after he leaves ragged, shiftless, povertystricken Virginia, with her lazy, comfortlessness, whining indolence, her wretched pretenses of roads, her crowds of unkempt, illclad loafers about the tumble-down stations, he is whirling through New England over a perfectly level roadbed, past trim cottages, with every outward detail neat and pleasant to the eye-fences strong, and free from ragged brush, fields welltilled, cattle sleek and comfortable, stationhouses as fine architecturally as a nobleman's castle, and surrounded by ornamental grounds, the roads well mecadamized and crossing the streams by substantial bridges, and the people who come on the train well-clothed, and with intelligent, cultivated faces. The nearer you get to Boston the more pronounced these features, and the last 100 miles of the journey is through a veritable garden, with imposing buildings and lovely grounds greeting the eye everywhere. Yet the soil and the location are

no better than in sluggish old Virginia. I find my pleasure in the city and the seenery has betrayed me into a longer enlogy than I had intended. But what I have said fails to adequately express the delight felt by all comrades at the preparations being made for the Encampment. The ride through the lovely country prepared one for a beautiful city robed in garments of joy to welcome honored guests, Their highest expectations have been realized, No city ever looked more attractive than Boston does, with her superb public grounds in the heart of the city, her wide avenues in the newer part, lined with noble mansions, statues, trees, flowers and fountains everywhere, and the tall buildings blazing with bunting.

Boston has started in her usual large-handed, thorough-going way to give the National Encampment such an entertainment as it never before had, and it will be done. The amount of money placed at the disposal of the Committee for this purpose is nearly, if not quite, double that devoted to it by any other city, and the expenditures have been made shrewdly The program of the entertainment is immense, and every one of the great crowd present will have his fill of sightseeing and amusement. It is believed that not less than a quarter of a million visitors will be here.

SUNDAY, Aug. 10. strong in Massachusetts. Illinois and Pennsylvania are understood to be ready to unite on him, although no formal action to that effect

partisan one, that he is not in politics, and aspires to no office, so the objection does not It also looks as if the next Encampment will be held in Detroit. The Wolverenes want it. and want it badly. They offer one of the most beautiful cities in the country, a community as loval, live and enterprising as that of Boston, and accommodations that cannot be surpassed of Mexican service, 103 accrued, and 3,319 anywhere. If Detroit should be chosen, the

> The enterprise of the Northwest was shown in the advance-guard of the great invasion of | mented, and Currier has in his two large winthe Hub, Department Commander M. M. dows most excellent portraits of Sherman and Holmes, of Washington and Alaska, arriving Sheridan, each the center of long radiating here Saturday afternoon with his delegation. lines of red, white and blue, forming a glory In the same train was the California delegation, about them. On Tremont street, Wm. E. Doyle,

fortunate in cluding the great strike over th Hudson River on to the Hoosac Tunnel line | telles. because the train could not be delivered to the Boston & Albany.

Some of the Department Commanders are Never has the city florist done himself so not getting their delegations settled in their New Hampshire, visited Headquarters on Saturday with "blood in his eye." The Granite State proposed to make the remarkable showing of 2,500 veterans in the parade. Comdelegation had been provided for. When that item was settled another difficulty arose. He couldn't get a ticket for any of his own family on the grand stand to witness the parade. It worked with the highest efficiency, while others have failed in some degree to grasp the situa-

in which the municipality of Boston figures is government and their bummer friends to improve every public occasion for a selfish "grab." Boston is called a Puritan city, but the dominating element I refer to has not a drop of Puritan blood in its veins.

triotic squint of these grasping functionaries. Quite a number of the statesmen, members of the Legislature which appropriated money for this Encampment, wanted a "divvy" in its expenditure. These men actually wanted a large number of barouches piaced at their own and their friends' disposal during the entire week, the money struck a snag in the Legislature, until Comrade Merrill fixed it up so as to invite the Legislature, through a committee, to "paricipate" in the exercises of Encampment week. The boodlers have just ascertained that participate was a delusive term, and didn't include any "participation" in handling the money of Commander-in-Chief Merrill, Col. Barker, Hon.

A funny incident is connected with the anto the Encampment, Adj't-Gen. Dalton, of this State, sent a letter of inquiry to the Adutant General of Rhode Island as to the Governor's visit, and who would accompany him. The latter naively replied that the Governor had not intimated to him his intention of didates have already declared themselves favorcoming at all, and therefore he could not an- able to the election of Judge Veazey. The If the thing had been turned around, "Bob" veterans in line on Tuesday. Dalton would have found out in less than five ninutes something about the Governor's in-Gov. Brackett has been supplied with ample

neans to extend the hospitalities of the Commonwealth to all visiting Governors in the most commendable fashion. Lieut.-Gov. Haile is also an enthusiastic G.A.R. man, though never in the army. His speech will be one of the gems of the evening at the W.R.C. recep-

Comrade Harrison Hume is one of the ablest men connected with the preparations for this Encampment. It is understood he is the selection of the Massachusetts delegation for the office of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. The delegation has not formally decided whom to support for Commander-in-Chief, but the individual members all favor Col. Venzey.

posed as champions of disabled veterans have made a big mistake. Commander-in-Chief Alger proposed to place the disabled veterans on the grand stand with himself to view the parade, the most fitting of all positions for them to occupy. But a good deal of characteristic kicking was done by those who are bound to raise a howl for notoriety's sake, and Gen. Alger so modified his order as to give them a place in line; and now they are not suited.

DECORATIONS.

The decorations in Boston are most general on Washington and Hanover streets. On these streets, and on Tremont, there are some very fine artistic effects produced. The best on Tremont street are Horticultural Hall, Butler's and Houghton & Dutton's. The latter is especially noteworthy. On this lofty front the veterans are welcomed to Boston in massive letters of electric light. The evening effect is one of the best in the city. The municipality shows its good taste and patriotism by elaborate and artistic decoration of the City Hall facade. The decorations on Commonwealth avenue are sparse, but one or two produce exquisite artistic effects. In only one city where the National Encampment has met in recent years has the principal thoroughfare been better decorated than in Washington street in this city at the present time. For nearly two miles the decorations are almost continuous. The most attractive vista is seen from the statue of old Sam. Adams.

he great arch from whose top Gen. Grant, in good portraiture, with his legious pictured beaind him, calmly gazes upon the bronze figure of "the old man eloquent." It is here between this grand arch and Gen. Alger's reviewing stand that the finest scenic effect in Boston has been secured. Within this area are massive buildings, notably decorated. Among them are Robinson's, Hartley's, Reed's, Morse's, and conspicuously, fine Col. B. S. Lovell's big front. The Crawford House, with the banner of the Connecticut Department flying high, is one of the conspicuous buildings in Scollay Square. The newspaper offices in Boston exhibit promineut decorations. The Transcript office is the best, while the Herald office is noticeably fine. The Transcript building was almost covered with elaborate arrangements of bunting, a fine figure of Liberty holding aloft the American flag, forming a centerpiece for the whole. On upper Washington street Osgood's furniture wareand fine pictures-one of Sheridan's Ride, and

the other of the memorable conflict in which the brave Farragut had himself lashed to the masthead-which were artistically framed in bunting, and were the main features of a fine display. The quarters of the Salvation Army, on the same street, is resplendent in red, white The general drift of the talk is strongly and blue. Farther down, Comer's Commercial Veazey-ward. The New Englanders are gener- | College, the Commonwealth Clothing House, the ally enthusiastic for him, his own Department of | Continental Clothing Company's and J. B. Bar-Vermont being particularly so. He is also quite | naby's are especially noticeable for the taste displayed, in a long stretch of street, where the decoration is almost without a break. Farther down still, at R. H. White's, the decorations consist has been taken, or can be until all of the del- largely of flags, while the strips of bunting egates are present. The only objection urged employed are interspersed at intervals with against Veazey is that he is a Federal officelarge portraits of famous Generals. Jordan & holder, but to this the instant reply is that the Marsh, of course, have decorated elaborately, large paintings forming conspicuous features in their scheme, and a large glory of bunting over the Washington street entrance is very fine. A. Shumann & Co., the clothiers, have, besides single portraits of Generals, a large group picture, with bunting galore. Nearly all the buildings in the vicinity of Summer and Winter streets attract admiration. The large clothing stores in Boston bave come out especially strong on decorations, and seem to lead every other business in this matter. Besides those Michigan comrades would take off their coats already mentioned, Macullar, Parker & Co.

have decorated very tastefully, and so has

Currier, in the Marlboro Building across the

way. The whole building is draped and orna-

he florist, has filled one window with all the New York Central, but switched off at the corps badges in red, white and blue immer-

But the superlative decoration in honor of

the Encampment is seen in the public gardens.

proud. The patriotic emblems and corps temporary circumstances without friction. Col. | badges are not only numerous, but complete. Thomas Cogswell, Department Commander of They are not only complete, but elaborated in minutia and artistic excellence beyond anything that has heretofore been attempted in Boston, and probably never surpassed in the country. In the matter of scenic effects the mander Cogswell found that only half of his Public Garden is the superlative. The ornamental beds and parterre work are brought into complete harmony with the special Eucampment decoration. So rarely excellent is this display that in flower and plant bed work was found that no seats were reserved at the the veterans of this Encampment enjoy the disposal of Department Commanders. As a finest spectacle ever seen on this continent. matter of fact, some of the committees have | Every corps badge is hedded out in rare flowers, and bordered with the choicest plants. In addition to these are the badges of the G.A.R., W.R.C., Loyal Legion, Sons of Veterans, One of the pestiferous features of everything Naval Veterans, Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Cumberland, Army of Virginia, the disposition of the members of the city Army of West Virginia. Tens of thousands of people have already thronged the Public Garden to view this enchanting spectacle. Outside of Boston the Encampment decorations are very numerous and noticeable. All the outlying cities have done well. The There is the leer of "boodle" in every pa- Cambridge city government has made a liberal appropriation for decorating the public buildings. Post 30 has made a finer display than has ever before been seen in Cambridge. The energy of this Post is phenomenal. In the most complete and elaborate manner it has prepared for its Johnstown guests. Posts 56 and 186 also make fine displays. On the front to be paid for out of the State appropriation. of Odd Fellows Hall, the headquarters of Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill has "been John A. Logan Post, richly bordered with there before," The resolution appropriating bunting and emblems, is a large and striking portrait of Gen. Logan.

THE WORKERS. The hard-working veterans who have been most efficient in preparing for this Encampment are Past Department Commander Goodale, Commander Innis, Hon. Harrison Hume, Past Richard F. Tobin, Adj't-General Dulton and T. R. Mathews. These comrades have done a ticipated visit of the Governor of Rhode Island | prodigious amount of work, and have done it so systematically that the events of the week will run their course smoothly and with as little friction as possible.

The Vermonters are here in force and confidence. A great many of the far Western canswer Dalton's question. Little Rhody is queer. Vermonters declare that they will have 2,500

C. M. Dolan, an able seaman on board the Flagship Chicago, which was anchored in the North River, N. Y., attempted last week to escape from the vessel. Dolan was confined and had double rons on him, but he threw off his shackles in the presence of a Marine who was guarding him, and jumped overboard, and although he was pursued by two boats, one of them a steam-launch, he was of captured until he was about to land. Dolan was under sentence for five years at hard labor for outrageous offenses during the recent cruise of the Chicago. He will soon be transferred to the Naval

Charles De Arnaud, who has been conspicuous in Washington for a number of years, was recently ndicted by the Grand Jury of the District for making a false affidavit in a pension claim. De-Arnaud, who served in some surbordinate capacity under Gen. Fremont when he was in command of The agitators among the veterans here who the Department of the West, represented himself as Alfred Arnaud, a Captain of the 5th Mo. The latter is now a physician at Hot Springs, Ark. De Arnaud aimed that he was the identical Arnaud who was Captain of the 5th Mo., and who was wounded on the head in Tennessee. The Special Examiner who worked up the case found the Captain, and found out also that Charles De Arnaud had sworn falsely. He is now in New Jersey, but will be brought immediately to Washington for trial. He is the same man who claimed \$100,000 for services rendered the Government during the war, but whose claim, it is needless to say, was rejected.

Capt, Jeremiah W. Covenay, 28th Mass, who has been Surveyor of the Port of Boston since Aug. 18, 1886, expects to lose his official head in a few days, and is making dispositions to retire gracefully, Capt, Covenay has made a splendid officer.

Gen. Lew Wallace is using some of his Summer eisure at his Crawfordsville home in pushing to empletion his new novel, the scene of which is aid in Constantinople. Mrs. John A. Logan will be the guest of Mr. and

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, at Concord, Mass., during the G.A.R. Encampment at Boston, and a reception will be given in her honor during the session of Gen. T. L. Watson recently distinguished himself at Blackrock, Conn., by his promptness in

escuing a yachting party on Long Island Sound, which had been thrown into the water by the overurning of the yacht. The party consisted of 13 women and five men, who, by their lond outeries, attracted the General's attention. He and one or two others put off from shore in small boats and neceeded in rescuing the entire party, and conserently made a hero of himself. in Dock Square. Looking from there down new Washington street, the prospect closes into

Miss Hattie Woodfin, daugister of Governor of the Hampton (Va.) Soldiers' Home, was married on Wednesday last to Mr. Robert G. Bickford, of Hampton. Mr. Bickford is a rising young lawyer. The cermony was performed by Rev. J. J. Gravatt, Chaplain of the Soldiers' Home. Miss Lincoln, daughter of Deputy Commissioner of Pensions Lincoln, was Maid of Honor. The church was thronged with distinguished guests,

MUSTERED OUT.

ARNOLD.-At Amboy, Ill., July 10, 1890, C. E. Arnold, Co. A. 12th Ill. Cav. He was a brave and gailant soldier and a nobie citizen. June 15, of disease contracted in the United States service, Bethel Winkler, Co. F, 14th Ky. Cav., aged 54 years. He was a charter member of Andrey Alexander Post, No. 129, and was buried at the Post and Green B, Broaddus Post, No. 128, with all the honors due a loyal soldier and faithfu rade. He leaves a wife and five children

SYMMS,-At his home, in Salamonia, Ind., of rmms, aged 58 years. He was a comrade in good standing of Henry McLaughlin Post, No. 516, Department of Indiana, and was buried with the ceremony due a defender of the Republic by the BEIDGELAND.-At Indianapolis, Ind., July 30, Col. John A. Bridgeland, 2d Ind, Cav., aged 64 years. He had charge of the enlisting, eqand maintenance of Indiana cavalry at the outbreak of the civil war; held an Internal Revenue appointment for the District of Texas, and afterward United States Consul to Havre. He has been prominent and active in Indiana politics, and his relations to President Harrison were such that it was supposed he would be given an important apintment, but he has for two years been in de

McMackin.-At Empire City, Ore., July 7, Pri-July 25, 1862, to Aug. 25, 1865. McMackin was oubled with varicose veins, by his statement dating from his service, caused from practice with big guns. He never applied for pension, and leaves a sendent family BRAGER -At his home, near Black Earth, Wis.,

omrade Ellen Obsen Brager, Co. B, 15th Wis., July , aged 55 years, from disease contracted during three years of service in the army. Comrade ager was a good soldier and an honorable man le was burfed by Luther T. Park Post, No. 184, of which he was a respected member. He leaves a wife and nine small children to mourn his loss. WILSON.-At his home, Nebraska City, Neb after a long and severe illness, on the 4th day of July, Dr. Charles H. Wilson, aged 55 years. Comrade Wilson was born in Columbia County, Pa,; ducated at Williams College, Massachusetts

graduated from Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa.; was appointed Assistant Surgeon, 110th Pa., Aug. 1, 1862, and promoted to Surgeon, 49th Pa., March 24, 1863, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. He leaves a wife and five children Dill. - At Albany, N. Y., July 3, N. L. Dill. Co. D. 124th N. Y. At the time of his death Comrade

His remains were taken to Warwick July 4, and he was buried July 7th with G.A.R. and Masonic onors. Comrade Dill's death was the first which is occurred in Post No. 575, G.A.R., Department of New York. All mourn his loss. BULLMAN.-At his residence, in Bloomfield, Iowa. Aaron Bullman, aged 78 years. Comrade Bullman was a Corporal in Co. D. 10th Iowa. He collisted n August, 1861, and was mustered out in January, 862. He was a charter member of Elisha B. Town

ill was Orderly for Gov. D. B. Hill, of New York.

send Post, No. 100, Department of Iowa, and was CHURCHILL.-At Plymouth, Mass., July II, Sylvanus L. Churchill, Co. E. 29th Mass. He was a good soldier and a faithful husband and father.